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are to be published in the next succeeding

CHOOL IN THE NEW ORLEANS

SCHOOLS.

[From Harper's Weekly.]

The Superintendent of the Com-

mon Schools of Louisiana, the Hon.

William G. Brown, is a colored man

of unusual attainments, energy,

and refinement. He was born in

the British West Indies, where the

strife of races has long ceased, and

was carefully educated in an En-

glish school. Afterward he emi-

grated to New Orleans, became a

public teacher, was then an editor,

and next, in 1872, was elected to

his present office. Before his elec-

tion his opponents were accustomed

to represent him as "an ignorant,

brutal, plantation negro." Since

he became State Superintendent

the public has discovered, and

even some of his former defamers

admit, that he is admirably fitted

for his difficult position. Fearless,

impartial, intelligent, he has given

a new impulse to public education

in Louisiana, and has been particu-

larly useful in advancing the intel-

lectual welfare of his own race. It

is even asserted that the colored

children of New Orleans are more

intelligent than the white, and the

colored schools more zealous in the

search for knowledge than those of

their former superiors. It is indeed

to be hoped that in this generous

rivalry the latter will resort to no

unscrupulous expedients to win the

The Louisianian.

G. F. RUBY, Editor.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1875

All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to H. A. CORBIN, Business Manager.

New Orleans, Feb. 29, 1874.

The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the correctness of communications.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Burnside of Rhode Island, ex-Gov. Randolph of New Jersey, Patrick of Nebraska, Judge Christianity of Michigan, Andy Johnson of Tennessee, ex-Confederate Gen. Crookrell of Missouri, and an unknown man from Wisconsin, vice the brilliant and clever Carpenter, are United States Senators elect chosen within the past fortnight.

The science of journalism and typography has zealous advocates in Hoe & Co. of New York, who have a school room in their factory and compel their apprentices to spend two hours a day in study.

The warm friendship of the Khedive of Egypt for General Sherman, who had given the Khedive valuable military information, caused that potentate to send valuable presents of jewelry as bridal gifts for Mrs. Minnie Sherman, Fitch, upon which the customs revenue duties alone were \$75,000. Congress has generously passed an act relieving the payment of these duties, whereas Mrs. Fitch is of course doubly grateful.

Hon. Wm. G. Brown, our State Superintendent of Education, was born in Trenton, New Jersey. With this exception Eugene Lawrence article in *Harper's Weekly*, republished on our first page, is admirably correct.

The admission of Senator Pinchback to the United States Senate will make him, perhaps, the youngest, with one exception, member of that body. Mr. Pinchback being thirty-eight years of age.

We have received from Mr. T. H. L. Paine, of this city a very neatly arranged business map of prominent places and business houses of New Orleans. It is convenient, of great service, and should be in every household.

Yesterday, Lincoln's Birth Day, a national holiday was quite generally observed; the weather was delightfully pleasant.

As the report had been industriously circulated by interested parties that the propositions for compromise tendered the Wiltz members of the Legislature were made by authority of the Congressional Committee, Congressman Marshall of the Committee, under date of the 7th inst., in a card to the *Picayune*, asserts the untruthfulness of such report and adds, "no session of the Committee has been called or held for the consideration of that subject." With this Democratic idea of State sovereignty, Mr. Marshall rather strongly intimates his lack of inclination as ability to determine such an issue. He would however aid in giving peace etc. If the proper authorities on both sides should ask the members of the Committee to act as arbitrators in determining the rights of the several claimants to seats in the Legislature, Mr. Marshall doesn't intend to be censured by Tammany and therefore failed to be involved in the talk of "adjustment."

In the *National Republican* of the 8th inst. there appears a published letter from Senator Pinchback to the *Progressive American* of New York, in which thanking that journal for the interest it has exhibited in the Louisiana case, Gov. Pinchback does away with an impression it obtained relative to supposed utterances of Senators Conklin, Frelinghuysen and Howe invidious to Mr. Pinchback, and recently detailed in the Washington correspondence of the *New York Herald*.

We haven't space at present other than to commend the bills introduced by Senator Wharton in the Senate and Representative Tamm in the House, curtailing the power of the Governor in disposing without hindrance of the immense patronage at his command. The bills introduced are wise and considering the occurrences of the past week and the wishes of His Excellency, we are sure they will be marked wisdom in its passage. We shall again allude to this subject.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

As we had reason to expect, the lower House of Congress last Saturday, after a stubborn and protracted debate enlivened by many incidents showing much of the old time plantation spirit and manner of before the war on the part of Southern Democratic members in their opposition, passed the Civil Rights Bill. In its discussion Mr. John Young Brown of Tennessee, to use his own terms, "pitched into" Gen. Butler in true Billingsgate style, taking care before doing so to deliberately falsify his words to the Speaker; whereas on motion of the House he was summoned to the bar of that body and publicly censured for his misconduct. Mr. McLean of Texas who suffered at the moment from an excess of spirits in a double sense, also attacked Gen. Butler for which, fearing censure and the merited rebuke of political associates, he afterwards apologized to the House. To Mr. Cessna and Gen. Butler with their 160 colleagues, the Republican party and the nation owe this securing of their pledge. The colored members of Congress and notably Messrs. Lynch, Cain, Rainey, and Rapier doing excellent service in the debate. The bill provides under adequate penalties by civil or criminal prosecution, or both, in State or Federal courts: That all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of all accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land and water, theaters and other places of public amusement, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law applicable alike to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude.

In its advocacy Mr. Cain is reported as saying:

If negroes would only cease to be Republicans and would vote the straight-out Democratic ticket there would be no bad blood between them. As to social equality, he decided it as a bugbear. Why, said he, do you suppose that I would introduce into my family a class of white men whom I see in the country? Do you suppose so for one moment? Why, sir, there are men who occupy places on this floor for whom I have great respect, and yet I should be very careful how I should introduce them to my family. [Laughter.] I should be afraid that the old habits acquired beyond Mason & Dixon's "line" might return (and with great dramatic effect) and stir up bad blood. [Loud laughter.]

Gen. Butler, "glorious old Ben," as he is now called, said in concluding the debate:

My deliberate conviction is that the reason why many of us do not come back to the next Congress is because we had not passed this bill a year ago because we were a doing party, afraid of our shadow; because we were aptly described by the angel who asked to have written to the church of Laodicea, "Being neither hot nor cold, I spew ye out of my mouth." My successor, a very clever gentleman, could no more have been elected than he could be translated to heaven, as Elijah if he had not agreed to stand on the doctrine of equal rights to all men before the law in every stamp in my district. Why we were beaten was because the civil rights bill was not an accomplished fact. So now, if the Republican party will finish its great work, will bring, by bayonets or otherwise, peace, prosperity, quiet order, and law into the South, and put down raiders there, as the people of the South ought to do themselves, then you will find we shall come back here.

The bill has gone to the Senate; it will undoubtedly pass unless the Democratic members taking advantage of the rule for extended debate talk upon it to the end of the session. It is highly probable, however, that it will become a law.

An elegant tribute to a lady whose musical abilities and excellence has obtained her the deserved encomiums of her friends is the following extract from the critique on "Ye Great Concert" in the *Picayune* of last Tuesday. "But the gem of the occasion was John Anderson my Joe, Margaret Anderson sang this clear old song received fresh inspiration at her hands last night. With almost the first note the vast audience held its breath as it were, till you could have heard a pin drop as it had it become under the sweet tones of the gifted voice which held the air entranced. Even John Anderson seemed touched with the exquisite melody, and as it floated around there was a kind of lightning of the heart strings as though one's best affections were being moved by angel hands."

MALVERSATION.

Clearly a greater than all the marplots and dishonest and treacherous political leaders on both sides, and in all the parties now in controversy in this State has control of the interests of the law-abiding and peace-loving citizens hereof.

The proposed compromise very forcibly stated in its results by Mr. Schwing, which we publish in another column, would seem to have been so conclusively sealed last Saturday that to all intents and purposes, so far at least as it was in the power of the Governor to go, the rights and welfare of Republicans, white and black, and especially the latter were consigned to the mercy of Mr. Wiltz and his legislative associates.

Fortunately, for the interests of our people proposed to be thus bartered, the adjustment plan didn't include "Gov." McEnery. That distinguished gentleman had been left out, and his claims abandoned to the support of "Kellogg the usurper." A bowl of indignation therefore of the truly un-terrified White Leaguers went up to high heaven. The *Bulletin* Saturday evening came out with flaming capitals, and impassioned appeals. "The people" were aroused; a meeting called at Clay Statue and Messrs. McEnery, Ogden and other lesser lights of the League "norated" violently against their Legislative representatives. Seven city members, Messrs. Bowers, Blaffer, Enstia, Hall, Bailly, Schenck and — were specifically denounced by "Gov." McEnery, and held up for "the slow unmoving finger of scorn to point at," while little Booth, the hatter and city representative, attaining, said the speaker, "the grand height of eight feet in his patriotism and unselfish devotion to the rights of the people." Mr. Wiltz was also highly indorsed. The crowd, which numbered possibly four thousand, made the air ring with sympathy for their speakers, and when McEnery denounced the recent Leaguers, cries of "hang them," "kill the sold out traitors," and "base corruption" were heard on all sides. In fact under the influence of benzine and the enthusiasm of the occasion, if any of the unfaithful representative Democrats had shown themselves, they would have been very roughly handled. Passing a series of resolutions denouncing the "entire trade with Kellogg" and becoming aroused to fever and striking heat, the meeting dispersed at a late hour determined to snash the compromise.

The New York Times seems to have a special mission in ridiculing and condemning whatever State governments exist South, not entirely controlled and dominated by the disaffected and anti-reconstruction class. Managed and edited by a flippant, namby-pamby Englishman whose disgust at the reconstruction measures adopted by the nation seems to permit a just word in their behalf; naturally the correspondents sent South are given their cue in the matter to be furnished for its columns. To this end a Mr. Howard Carroll, who happens to be the present Times correspondent in New Orleans, has contributed letters to his paper. All of a type, they express nothing but dissatisfaction for loyalists, black and white, while they abound in soft words and tender sympathy for the White League. We find no particular fault with this. Doubtless journalism is replete with such indications, and especially now when it costs so little to sneer at the negro and his sympathizers here; but when the Times so bravely caricatures as it does in its correspondents letter captioned "Order Dah," and detailing "parliamentary law in Louisiana" it rather overdoes the matter, shooting beyond the mark, and bringing its assertions into contempt. No such incidents as those detailed in the correspondence mentioned ever had place. The principal personage mentioned, Mr. Demas, it is needless for us to add, never made use of the remarks set down to him. The Louisiana Legislature, like that of New York and other States in the Union, no doubt is subject to criticism, but to be servicable, in any sense, it should be at least particularly correct. The Times simply injures its cause by such misstatements.

THE ATTEMPTED COMPROMISE.

In its comment upon the proposed plan of adjustment tendered the Wiltz members of the Legislature in the interests of and in compliance with the wishes of Gov. Kellogg, the *Picayune* of last Monday publishes a card from Mr. Wm. F. Schwing, "a Conservative member from Iberia," in which that gentleman, after stating the terms considered, sums up in justification of his course to his ultra White League associates and constituents:

WHAT WOULD HAVE BEEN THE RESULTS? "We would secure the report of the Congressional Committee in our favor, and the consequent denunciation of the Returning Board and military interference."

"We would secure to the people throughout the State the officers elected by them."

"We would secure the repeal of bad laws and the passage of good ones."

"Kellogg would be removed from under the thumb of Grant, Packard & Co., and placed at the mercy of a Conservative House."

"We would secure the Treasurer and Speaker as two incorruptible members of the Funding Board and possibly defeat the amendments to the constitution. We would probably secure a United States Senator in 1875, and certainly one in 1877."

"We would forever destroy the hold of Packard over the colored population and disintegrate them?"

"We would practically and by House resolution condemn Grant's military interference and restore the House to its proper status."

"We would prevent a large and dangerous emigration of whites from the State during the next two years, and have succeeded in retaining our people here in sufficient strength to carry the election of 1876, the full fruits of which we would enjoy."

"We would secure a majority of Senators holding over in 1876, as a basis on which to build up a Senatorial majority."

"We would secure a fair census in 1875, and a just apportionment of parishes for Representatives and Senators for the next election."

"We would prevent scenes of bloodshed which will react against the Democratic party throughout the United States, which will assist in the election of a Republican President, and which may bring on a civil war subversive of republican institutions."

From the above conclusions of the logical sequence of the proposed terms, which it should be borne in mind are very clearly stated and cogently put, it will be gathered that Gov. Kellogg and his immediate advisers proposed in securing their own official tenure to do unto Republicans that which ex-Gov. Warmoth was charged with attempting in 1872, and that was a virtual and absolute barter of their political rights and privileges.

Last Sunday Gov. Kellogg requested several Senators and one or two representatives to meet him and discuss the situation. As the colored members and especially such leaders as: Lt. Gov. Antoine, Senators Simons, Dumont, Massicot, Allin, Burch and their colleagues with members of the House were not invited it was presumed the compromise or adjustment plan would be discussed. The Governor with his usual amity and diplomatic evasion staid upon the Congressional Committee the entire plan and responsibility of the proposed adjustment. His Excellency was as unimpeachable as a countryman of the entire subject matter until he met the committee. He was sure that if the committee accepted and Mr. Wiltz and his associates accepted, the compromise must be concurred in by the Republicans. They had no volition, etc. Messrs. Anderson and Wells who were present very bluntly asserted their unwillingness to be thus disposed of and the Governor attempted "to reason" with them, but with out avail. Probably of the half dozen or more gentlemen present not one agreed to "the adjustment," and the conference at last adjourned with the only result of its deliberation, the solemn assertion of Gov. Kellogg that he didn't have anything to do with the compromise. In the language of Mr. Toole, he "didn't borrow the umbrella."

Just before the Congressional Committee adjourned the General Sheridan sent a sensational communication in which, in answer to inquiries of the Committee, he informed them "the number of persons killed and wounded in the State since 1864 on account of their political opinions is as follows: killed 2141; wounded 2115; total 4256."

THE WHITE LEAGUE.

The *Irish World* is confessedly the leading organ of the very large class of our fellow-citizens, Irish Americans, throughout the country. Catholic in sentiment, and with a liberality and democracy which in its own terms, "holds that all men of all races, creeds and colors should be politically equal, whether their own previous condition was one of servitude or not," the editorials of the *Irish World* reflect the views of its patrons. In an able article in that paper of recent date, upon the organization now claiming such away here, it says:

"The White League!" Its very name condemns it. It flags its banner to the winds with the words: "THIS IS A WHITE MAN'S COUNTRY!" Its very name, then, is *prima facie* evidence that it is a conspiracy organized to defend the negro of his rights, and that it appeals to prejudices of race to aid it in carrying out its criminal design. Suppose a Black League were to rise up in the South? Would not suspicion be instantly aroused? Would not people ask what the thing meant? Would not astonishment and indignation be expressed at those blacks? Would not men interpret the purpose of their organization as a menace to the Whites? Certainly they would. And this interpretation would be both just and natural. Now, what is sauce for the goose must be sauce for the gander. The same suspicious exist regarding the White League, and the same questions can as fairly and properly be put concerning their society. The White League is an Anti-Negro League. That is its name in other words. Congress passes reconstruction laws. Congress talks; but the White League acts, and nullifies these laws. This is the intent and purpose of that society; and if the White Leaguers were honest they would squarely acknowledge the charge. We bear no ill-feeling toward the South. We cherish no sectional prejudices. We have a party purpose to subvert. Our honest desire is to see the people of all the sections of our common country prosperous and happy. In saying this much we feel we but express the sentiments of the great majority of the people of the North of both political parties. But true prosperity cannot exist independent of justice. The good people of the South desire to be just toward the colored man. They have accepted the issue of the war, and they are now as loyal and as law-abiding as the people of any other part of the Union. Of this we are assured. At the same time, it is clear there are certain mischievous men amongst them, who reign a heaven of the old nigger-driving days, and who do their best to give a rebellion complete ion to the entire Southern population. From men of this sort the people of the South have long since turned aside. But they must do more. They must, in justice to themselves, let the North know that not only are they not of such men, nor in any way influenced by them, but that they are uncompromisingly opposed to them, and will use their exertions to defeat their purpose."

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THE LOUISIANA CASE.

GOVERNOR PINCHBACK'S MEMORIAL.

The Associated Press dispatches have informed many of our readers of the memorial submitted to the Senate last Saturday by Senator West from Senator elect Pinchback. The following is the full text of the same. As will be seen on perusal it is a conclusive and unanswerable document:

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate of the United States: Your memorialist respectfully presents that in January, 1873, as proposed by the constitution and laws, he was duly elected a Senator of Louisiana for six years beginning March 4, 1873, and that his credentials, signed by Wm. Pitt Kellogg, Governor of Louisiana, and attested by the Secretary of State, with the great seal of the State attached, were soon thereafter presented for the consideration and action of the honorable Senate of the United States, and referred to the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. The honorable committee failing to agree on a report, the chairman thereof moved the admission of your memorialist on the *prima facie* case made by the credentials, reserving for subsequent consideration by the Senate any questions that might arise relative to qualification or manner of election. Subsequently, other motions, original and amendatory, were offered in the honorable Senate, involving not only the claim of your memorialist, but the merits of the so-called Louisiana case, and discussions, more or less elaborate

and continuous, have been had in the honorable Senate on the aforesaid motions to the present date. Your memorialist, having been subjected to injurious, anonymous attacks, on the alleged ground that the delay in the solution of this question, to some extent, referred to personal objections to him, pending any opportunity to vindicate himself against his anonymous assaults, was unanimously endorsed by the legislature of Louisiana in its session of 1873; and again in January, 1875, the legislature re-elected him to the United States Senate, as though in case of a vacancy, with great unanimity.

Your memorialist, admitting the informality, in some respects, in which the will of the majority of the legal voters of Louisiana was ascertained, relative to the State officers elected November, 1872, alleges and believes as at present informed, that the State government, of which Governor Kellogg is the head, and the General Assembly, meeting at the Mechanics Institute, New Orleans, in January, 1873, were really elected, and the choice of the people, and as such entitled to perform the functions of a State government, including an election by the legislature of a Senator of the United States.

Your memorialist further represents that the President of the United States, through the honorable Attorney-General, did officially recognize, as will appear in his dispatches of December 12th, 1872, your memorialist "as the lawful Executive of Louisiana," and "the body assembled" at Mechanics Institute as the lawful legislature of the State, and that similar recognition was subsequently and in various ways extended to his successor in office, Wm. Pitt Kellogg; and that the action of the President was intended to be, and actually was, a settlement of the political question involved in the Louisiana case relative to the State government.

This determination by the Executive may have been provisional in that it was subject to the revision of Congress; but the failure of the honorable Congress to take action, either in revising or reversing the recognition of the President, gave such definite and permanent character to the settlement as to have entitled to be considered by all parties as *conclusive and final*—such a settlement as would not only deprive a recognition by the people of the authority of the State Executive, but render the legislature competent to elect a Senator, who would be entitled to occupy a seat in the honorable Senate of the United States.

It appears to your memorialist that the action of the President was designed to give, and in the absence of revision by Congress, did give, not a "de facto," but a "de jure" character to the State government of Louisiana, as is evident, not only by the language used in the dispatch of the Attorney-General, but in the fact that not only the Executive, but the legislature that elected your memorialist, is declared to be "lawful."

Your memorialist can conceive no condition of things in which a party holding executive office, and exercising executive functions, might be legitimately sustained—pending an inquiry into the lawfulness of his title—as a "de facto" officer, but he is at a loss to conceive the propriety of applying the phrase "de facto" to a legislative body, which, representing the popular sovereignty must be *de jure* or nothing. A *de facto* voter and a *de facto* legislature are equally appropriate and intelligible phrases.

Your memorialist respectfully submits that a legislature, whether called *de facto* or *de jure*, that is so far lawful as to be qualified to pass authoritatively, upon the returns by which a Governor and Lieutenant-Governor have been installed and kept in office since January, 1873; that has made laws for the same period, affecting and controlling the life, liberty, property, and public security of a great Commonwealth, and that has been recognized, and its administration of public affairs sustained by the supreme judiciary of said State—a tribunal existent before and outside of the present controversy relative to the State government, and in no sort dependent, for its authority,

upon the success of either party to the contest—the National Executive, meanwhile sustaining both said State executive and legislature—is competent not only to elect a Senator of the United States, but is entitled to have its action, in said election, respected by the honorable Senate of the United States.

Your memorialist further represents that the delay, on the part of the honorable Senate in taking any decisive action on the Louisiana case, has not only been used by its enemies to damage his good name and destroy his influence, but has created a doubt, in the popular mind, relative to the validity of the present State government of Louisiana, which has greatly tended to prostrate the business and industries of the State, and to disturb the public quiet and order of society.

As a matter, therefore, involving not only his personal rights and title to office, but as a question affecting the right of Louisiana to full representation in the Senate of the United States, and as important to the peace and prosperity of the State, your memorialist would respectfully and earnestly ask definite and speedy action upon his credentials, as Senator elect, from the State of Louisiana.

State House Sketches.

HON. J. HENRI BARCH.

State Senator from East Baton Rouge comprising the district of said parish, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1836. His father, the Rev. Chas. Barch, is a very prominent minister of the A. M. E. Church, at present residing at Baton Rouge, La. Carefully reared, and educated in the common schools of Maine, Connecticut and New York, in all of which he studied under eminent preceptors, he entered and graduated from the Owego Academy, New York, being at that time the only colored pupil in that institution in an attendance of some two hundred students. His parents removing at about this period to Buffalo, New York, that city became his future home. Here assuming the profession of teacher of vocal and instrumental music, the subject of our sketch attained an extended reputation for proficiency and excellence in his calling, which was steadily pursued until he came to Louisiana.

In 1857, elected as a delegate to the Pennsylvania State Equal Rights League held in Reading, Pa.,—which organization, we may mention, is composed of some of the most prominent colored men of that State, is still in existence, and whose objects the securing of civil and political rights of all citizens regardless of color renders it a powerful auxiliary in the direction sought.

Mr. Barch found himself during the proceedings of the organization unable to agree with its action relative to another and similar association known as the Garnet League and located at Harrisburg, Pa., which added to the objects of its existence the work of educating the freedmen South. Believing that the friends of the Garnet League had a most exemplary purpose in the education of their brethren South, Mr. Barch readily took sides in their interest. After a heated discussion the friends of the Garnet League were defeated. Dissatisfied with a result which he believed to have been prompted from erroneous impressions, Mr. Barch himself visited the Garnet League at Harrisburg, made a thorough examination of its intents, purposes and objects, and ascertained that the association had already in progress several flourishing schools in Tennessee, the teachers of which were paid by contributions donated by benevolent people of this country and Europe. Satisfied with his examination, Mr. Barch returned home determined to exert his utmost for the aid and success of the organization.

Having failed to impress his colleagues of the Equal Rights League in convention of the importance of his views on the education of the freedmen South, he had recourse to the pen, and in an elaborate article in the *Freedman's Appeal*—a journal published by the Garnet League—he set forth the aims of the best means of association. The appeal to the colored men of the North to assist in the great

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY
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 (Incorporated August 17, 1868.)
CLASS B.
 To be drawn in public at New Orleans
 Saturday, February 23, 1874.
SCHEME.
 10,000 Tickets. Tickets only
 HALVES, QUARTERS AND EIGHTHS
 PROPORTION.
 1 price of \$10,000 is \$10,000
 1 price of 10,000 is 10,000
 20 prizes of 500 each 10,000
 200 tickets of 100 each 20,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.
 5 approximations of \$250 each for the
 nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the
 \$10,000 prize are \$1,250
 5 approximations of \$200 each for the
 nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the
 \$10,000 prize are 1,000
 5 approximations of \$150 each for the
 nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the
 \$10,000 prize are 750
 270 Prizes, amounting to \$70,000
EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATION PRIZES.
 The 9 remaining units of the same ten numbers drawing the first 3 full prizes are entitled to the 27 Approximation Prizes. For example: If Ticket No. 1246 drew \$30,000 prize, those tickets numbered 12462, 1248, 1244, 1245, 1247, 1243, 1249, 1250 will each be entitled to \$300. If Ticket No. 241 drew the \$10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238 and 240 will be entitled to \$200. If Ticket No. 450 drew the \$500 prize, those tickets numbered 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447 and 448 will be each entitled to \$100.
Whole Tickets, \$10; Halves, \$5; Quarters, \$2 50; Eighths, \$1 25.
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